

## LATEST BY CABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—General Kuropatkin has left the front for home. There is continuous rear-guard fighting and heavy Russian losses. The Japanese are pushing north and enveloping the army. Russian strength in Manchuria is 268,000.

## JAPAN BUYS AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

LONDON, March 18.—Japan is placing enormous orders for Australian horses.

## ALEXIEFF'S CHINESE SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, March 18.—A Chinese decree has appointed Chao-Chin vicerey of Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—General Kuropatkin has been dismissed from command of the Manchurian army and disgraced.

General Lineovitch has assumed command and 450,000 regulars will be dispatched to the East without delay. The three division generals under the new organization are Groderkoff, Grippenberg and Kamaroff.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The War Council has decided that Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron shall advance to meet Admiral Togo.

## STORES AND PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 17th, 1905.

(Received at 10:20 a. m.)

## To the JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL, Honolulu:

The railway station and facilities in Tieling are on a large scale rivalling those in Liaoyang. Large quantities of Russian provisions and fodder were stored nearby, whereof two thirds were burnt by the enemy. Trophies are considerable, but are not yet counted. Prisoners in the direction of our right are numerous, of which the exact number is not yet reported.

TAKAHIRA.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Col. Barber, who commanded the First New York Regiment of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and who was at one time in command of the forces at Honolulu, died here today from heart disease.

NEW YORK, March 18.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor last evening at the banquet of the Sons of St. Patrick. Earlier he gave his niece away in marriage to Franklin Roosevelt.

BERLIN, March 17.—Emperor William dined with the French Ambassador tonight for the first time since the war between Russia and Japan was declared.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., March 18.—The President's former guides are arranging a Rocky Mountain hunting trip for him.

DENVER, March 18.—Governor Peabody has resigned and McDonald has been inaugurated.

HARBIN, March 19.—The Chinese here are greatly excited, and say that they have been notified that the Japanese will enter Harbin on April 10.

## RUSSIA TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Messages received here containing the information that Kuropatkin and Lineovitch are exchanging commands indicate that the army of the latter has not been cut off.

The government has declared that whatever the fate of the army in Manchuria, the war will be continued, and preparations for mobilizing the new army for service at the front, and for strengthening the finances of the country are progressing.

With the exception of Moscow, the international situation is better.

## KUROPATKIN EULOGIZED.

PARIS, March 19.—The press eulogizes Kuropatkin.

## NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

BERLIN, March 19.—Negotiations for the new Japanese loan at five per cent are about concluded.

## RUSSIAN REAR GUARD FIGHTING.

HINKOW, March 19.—The Russian rear guard has been doing some heavy fighting north of Tieling.

Washington, March 18, 1905.

(Received 5:15 p. m.)

## To the Japanese Consul General, Honolulu.

On Thursday our detachment at the right bank of the Liaohu dispersed eight Russian squadrons of cavalry with artillery, finally occupying a height to the north of Tieling. From here we directed an artillery fire upon the retreating enemy which consisted of one infantry division and ten squadrons of cavalry.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Hay's illness is nervous exhaustion, due to overwork.

The afternoon dispatches stated that Secretary Hay had been stricken with sudden illness as he was boarding the steamer Celtic for Europe, but that he had gone on board the steamer nevertheless.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—Grover Cleveland celebrated his 68th birthday today.

Mr. Cleveland is the only living ex-President of the United States.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 19.—The schooner Pearl has been wrecked off the coast of Alaska. Thirty-six people are reported lost.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—While the Czar declines to consider peace, several Ministers are urging that approaches be made to Japan. Peasant disorders are growing. It is believed that the Japanese reports of losses are exaggerated.

## WAR MEASURE UNPOPULAR.

WARSAW, March 20.—Serious anti-mobilization riots are threatened.

## RUSSIANS EVACUATE A TOWN.

TOKIO, March 20.—The Russians have evacuated Kaiyuan, twenty miles north of Tieling, firing the railway station.

## DISORDERED RUSSIAN RETREAT.

KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, March 20.—The Russian retreat is disorganized. They are abandoning their dead.

## JAPAN LOSES DESTROYER.

YOKOHAMA, March 20.—A Japanese destroyer was lost in a storm on the Indo-China coast.

## THE TROUBLE IN THE DEPT. OF INSTRUCTION

Just before the joint Senate and House investigating committee on the Department of Education convened yesterday morning in the Bungalow, there was a heated discussion among the members as to how the inquiry should be conducted.

"We don't want that fellow (attorney Dunne) to be butting in on our questions," said Senator Hewitt.

Another member of the committee did not want any newspaper men present, although Superintendent Atkinson has repeatedly asked for a public examination.

"We don't want the members of the Board of Education to be present, either," said another. "It's none of their business what we say to the Superintendent."

That settled it, with Liliuokalani and Nakulua opposing. The newspaper men were fired from the sacred precincts of the inquisitorial chamber. Prof. Alexander, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. W. Hall, members of the Board of Education, were summarily fired, and only after some delay did the members think it wise not to interfere with attorney Dunne and the stenographer, Col. J. W. Jones.

J. J. Egan and Mr. Coffey, members of the Grand Jury, which rendered the famous report on the Department of Education, and which filed charges against the Superintendent, were permitted to remain inside the room. Nothing was gained from Mr. Egan, as he went behind his privilege as a grand juror and failed to divulge anything. The same was true with Coffey, who it is said, penned the report, which was afterwards revised in the Attorney General's department.

Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Hall were afterwards subjected to a rigid examination.

Both ladies were asked whether they ever visited the schools. The Grand Jury's report stating they never did. Both ladies replied they visited the schools, took an interest in them, and said they particularly visited the Industrial School. One lady stated that of course people on the other islands may have been a bit jealous because they did not visit schools there, but they were not given to junketing trips, as they did not feel inclined to involve the department or the territory in expenses of that nature.

"It's an outrage," said Prof. Alexander while the session was in progress. "To keep friends of the schools away from the meeting. It's a star-chamber proceeding."

Prof. Alexander has been a member of the Board for many years and is also the head of the Survey Department.

## THE CHARGES.

The charges preferred against the department from the Grand Jury's report, were presented at the meeting yesterday morning as follows:

"Your Special Committee to which was referred the matter of classifying and segregating the different matters contained in the report of the Grand Jury, concerning the Department of Education, and to extract therefrom the specific charges made, or as nearly conforming thereto as possible, beg leave to report that we have carefully digested the several matters therein contained and touched upon, and we find that the Grand Jury has made certain direct charges in some instances and in others have implied charges by making recommendations to remedy the alleged improper condition of affairs. We therefore classify them under two heads—charges and recommendations:

"Charges. 1. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has long maintained a personal indifference as to the proper or improper performance, by teachers, of their duties, and takes little, if any of their personal interest in their responsibilities and advancement. His personal presence is an unknown factor in the schools.

"2. The course of study has not been properly provided for the schools. The one now in vogue has not been revised for many years past. There are no printed rules or regulations to control the 400 teachers under the department.

"3. Teachers have been discharged from the Department without cause.

"4. The Agricultural department in the school is useless.

"5. Commissioners of Education have rarely, if ever, for many years visited any of the schools, or made any personal inquiries as to the conditions prevailing in the schools or among the teachers. The public schools being almost entirely under the control of school agents.

"6. No provision has been made for lavatories and facilities for the procurement of drinking water in the schools. No care exercised in this regard even in new buildings. The new Royal School has water facilities for neither drinking nor fire purposes.

"7. Architectural extravagance has been indulged in, in building the Royal School.

"8. No care has been exercised in placing school buildings. The Normal School is built in a most peculiar position relative to the rest of the lot and the adjoining premises.

"9. The existing sanitary conditions at Kaakopua school are bad, and the school building is absolutely unfit for school purposes."

## ATKINSON'S LETTER.

When the announcement was made to Superintendent Atkinson that an investigation was to be held, he wrote the joint committee as follows, asking for a public hearing:

"I learn from the public newspapers that certain complaints and charges against the conduct of this department made by a recent Grand Jury have been referred for investigation to your Committee and a similar committee of the House of Representatives, acting jointly.

"As this is a matter vitally affecting my personal and official reputation, and as I have nothing to conceal, but desire rather the fullest investigation, I think I have a right to ask that the sittings of the Committee be public, that I be notified of all intended meetings, that I have the opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses; and also to make or cause to be made full notes of all the proceedings, including testimony.

"Very respectfully,  
"ALATAU T. ATKINSON,  
"Superintendent of Public Instruction."

## FROM THE BOARD.

The members of the Board of Education also sent the following letter to the committee:

"The undersigned Commissioners of Public Instruction have learned through the public newspapers that certain complaints and charges made against the administration of this Department by a recent Grand Jury have been referred for investigation to your Committee and a like committee from the House of Representatives, acting jointly.

"The Commissioners of Public Instruction are charged by law with the administration of a very important trust, and they feel that any charges against the manner in which that trust is administered reflects upon their intelligence or their good faith or upon both.

"The Commissioners desire the fullest publicity and an opportunity to meet any and all assertions concerning their official conduct in the full light of day. The Commissioners ask for the following, not as favors, but as of right:

"1. That they be furnished with a copy of so much of the report of the Grand Jury as refers to their department.

"2. That the sittings of the Committee be public and that they be notified of the time and place of all meetings.

"3. That they have the opportunity of appearing before the Committee either personally or by counsel, or both, as they may think best.

"4. That they be allowed to confront and cross-examine witnesses.

"5. That they have compulsory process to secure the attendance of such witnesses as they may desire to call.

"6. That they may be free to take notes of all the proceedings of the Committee, including testimony.

"Trusting that the fairness and reasonableness of the above will commend itself to your sense of justice, the Commissioners remain, yours very respectfully,

"W. D. Alexander, Alice C. Jordan, H. M. von Holt, Elizabeth Van Cleave Hall, C. L. Hopkins, J. S. B. Pratt, Commissioners of Public Instruction."

The few statements made by the two grand jurors did not substantiate the questions, also stated they were strongly in favor of keeping up the agricultural feature in the public schools. They stated such teaching was featured in the schools of many states.

The Commissioners stated there were no discharges of teachers made without cause.

The Commissioners in answer to charges.

## THE SENATE

## TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

saying that if taxes were doubled it would cost \$44 a year for a man to live in Hawaii, which was more than any other place in the world. It would drive people away. If we were to have county government, honestly and sincerely given, we must make the county appropriation according to the income. If that were not done, the county law would fall to pieces.

Gandall spoke in Hawaiian, in favor of the policy of salary reduction in the interest of the success of county government. He favored putting the fixing of salaries into the hands of the County Supervisors.

Then the salaries of County Treasurers outside of Oahu, were fixed as follows:

Treasurer of Hawaii, \$1800.

Treasurer of Maui, \$1800.

Treasurer of Kauai, \$1800.

When it came to fixing the salary of Deputy Sheriff of Oahu, Achi moved that the whole matter of fixing salaries for deputies be put into the hands of supervisors.

## CALLS IT GRAFT.

Paris opposed this, and Bishop favored it, saying that when you organized county government with a lot of fat salaries for subsidiary officers it was not county government, it was graft. This Territory is not ready and never will be ready for county government until the people will show themselves willing to serve the public for the public good.

"And that," he said, "is the extent of my so-called opposition to county government. I do not know how far we are personally pledged, but I do know that we all sailed under the banner of the Republican party, and that we were pledged by its platform. But, when I came into this Senate I took an oath to do my duty according to my best judgment, and I will not sacrifice my judgment of what is best for the Territory to any clamor. If we are to have county government, we must cut these salaries to the bone."

The Achi motion was lost, and then the salaries of Deputy Sheriffs of Oahu were fixed as follows:

## COUNTY OF OAHU.

Deputy Sheriff, Honolulu, \$1500.

Deputy Sheriff, Ewa, \$900.

Deputy Sheriff, Waiakua, \$900.

Deputy Sheriff, Koolauloa, \$600.

Deputy Sheriff, Koolapoko, \$600.

After salaries had been fixed thus for Oahu deputies, those in Hawaii were taken up and Achi moved that the matter of the salary of a Deputy Sheriff for South Hilo be stricken out, because, under a section of the act already passed, each county was a corporate body and nobody outside the people of that county had power to fix salaries of the officers of the corporation.

In answer to a question from Paris, Achi said he did not care how smart the lawyers were who had drawn the county act. A mistake had been made in trusting to able lawyers, once before, and that was the biggest mistake ever made. He insisted, all the same, that in his view the law was wrong.

Nobody seconded Achi's motion, and then Dickey moved that the salaries of all officers below principals shall be fixed by Boards of Supervisors, but not more than is fixed in the bill.

Dowsett opposed this, believing that the counties would have, as Achi said, corporate rights that should not be intruded upon. The Dickey motion was beaten.

At this point the Senate took a recess to witness the police riot drill, and a few minutes later adjourned.

## THE HOUSE.

A report submitted by the Committee on Public Expenditures in connection with the Department of Public Instruction was decidedly the most important feature of yesterday's sitting of the House of Representatives. Without actually making charges against any person, the committee's report leaves matters in just such shape as to be extremely painful to more than one until the whole affair can be thoroughly sifted. At least the report is satisfactory in that the issue is now plain and the more or less nebulous rumors which have been passed around for many days past will without doubt be crystallized into facts before long.

## A SEVERE REPORT.

The report ran thus: "Your Committee on Public Expenditures acting under resolution number 102 and Rule 27 of this House, proceeded upon the investigation of certain vouchers and warrants pertaining to expenditures of the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii.

"As a result of the examination, by an expert of the vouchers and accounts of the Department of Public Instruction, witnesses were called before your committee and by their testimony irregularities are apparent in the expenditure of public funds by that department. Persons have been paid in cash, for work and labor performed for and on behalf of this department sums grossly in excess of their value, endorsing the voucher for the same to the Assistant Secretary and School Agent. In one case a person performed labor and furnished material for said department and testified to having received but one-half of the sum charged for the work and for which the endorsed voucher was cashed by the Assistant Secretary and School Agent.

"The circumstances of the investigation and the general results attained are not herein included to the end that justice be subserved. From our examination we believe the condition of affairs is far from satisfactory. Just where the responsibility lies is still a question. We recommend that the matter be referred to the Governor with a transcript of the evidence as it would appear to seriously discredit the administration.

"Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) F. T. P. WATERHOUSE,  
Chairman.

## Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## North German Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Chairman Waterhouse presented the petition without comment. Long thought that in view of the fact that acts were charged which, if proved, would be criminal, the report should go to the Attorney General instead of to the Governor, but he made no motion and the report was adopted as received.

## SMITH'S BILL BEATEN.

During the morning session there was a protracted debate on Smith's bill to provide for the filing of bonds in appeal cases. The bill was rushed through third reading several days ago but was afterwards brought back from the Senate for reconsideration. Smith inserted an amendment making the application to District Courts in which suits for not more than \$300 could be brought.

Long opposed the bill vigorously, as did a number of members, on the ground that the bill would if passed hamper the poor man in his constitutional right to a trial of his cause by jury.

Andrade made a strong speech in favor of the bill as one to protect persons who have justly obtained judgments from frivolous appeals taken by debtors who wish to escape payment of their debts. As to jury trials, he drew a parallel with California where any person in a civil suit who wants a jury trial must put up \$36 a day for the payment of the jury and \$10 for a stenographer.

The bill was defeated on third reading by 18 to 9.

## USURY BILL PASSES.

The Usury bill introduced by Coelho making it a penal offense to charge more than the rate of interest allowed by law came up for third reading and passed without a dissenting voice.

In regard to the visit to the Leper Settlement a communication was received from the Senate suggesting that instead of visiting the Leper Settlement as guests of the House, the Senate should pay \$200 and the House \$350, for the trip on the steamer Kinaw, the Senate to have 100 passes.

The report was adopted after a brief discussion.

Sheldon's bill to amend section 1703 of the Revised Laws was up for third reading when the House resumed this afternoon. The bill was to qualify legal practitioners in district courts to practice as attorneys at law in the circuit courts and in circuit courts on appeal, jury waived.

The bill passed by a unanimous vote. Andrade's bill relating to costs of court was presented for third reading. The bill provided for costs of \$25 for (Continued on page 7.)

## SECOND INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MRS. STANFORD

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The police will probably hold a second inquest on the remains of Mrs. Stanford, and the local findings will determine the future course of the California authorities.

## FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

WALLACE, Idaho, March 20.—An aeronaut and his companion fell 200 feet from a balloon at this place. The aeronaut was killed and the other fatally injured.

CARACAS, March 20.—The French Minister has insisted that President Castro respect cable rights.

NAPLES, March 20.—The activity of Vesuvius continues.